

**NORTHEASTERN GREAT BASIN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT
2006
FINAL DETERMINATIONS**

BENNETT FIELD ALLOTMENT

Elko Field Office

I. Introduction

In accordance with 43 CFR 4180, the Elko Field Office is required to complete standards and guidelines assessments on grazing allotments in order to determine whether or not existing grazing management practices are resulting in the attainment of the standards for rangeland health and are in conformance with the guidelines. The following assessment is based on a review of an evaluation of monitoring data completed in the spring of 2006 and analysis of monitoring information obtained between 1990 and 2005. This assessment is in accordance with BLM Manual 4180-1, *Rangeland Health Standards*, approved on January 19, 2001. The approved standards for rangeland health that will be evaluated in this assessment are as follows:

Standard 1. Upland Sites: Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform.

Standard 3. Habitat: Habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics, to provide suitable feed, water, cover and living space for animal species and maintain ecological processes. Habitat conditions meet life cycle requirements of threatened and endangered species.

Standard 4. Cultural Resources: Land use plans will recognize cultural resources within the context of multiple use.

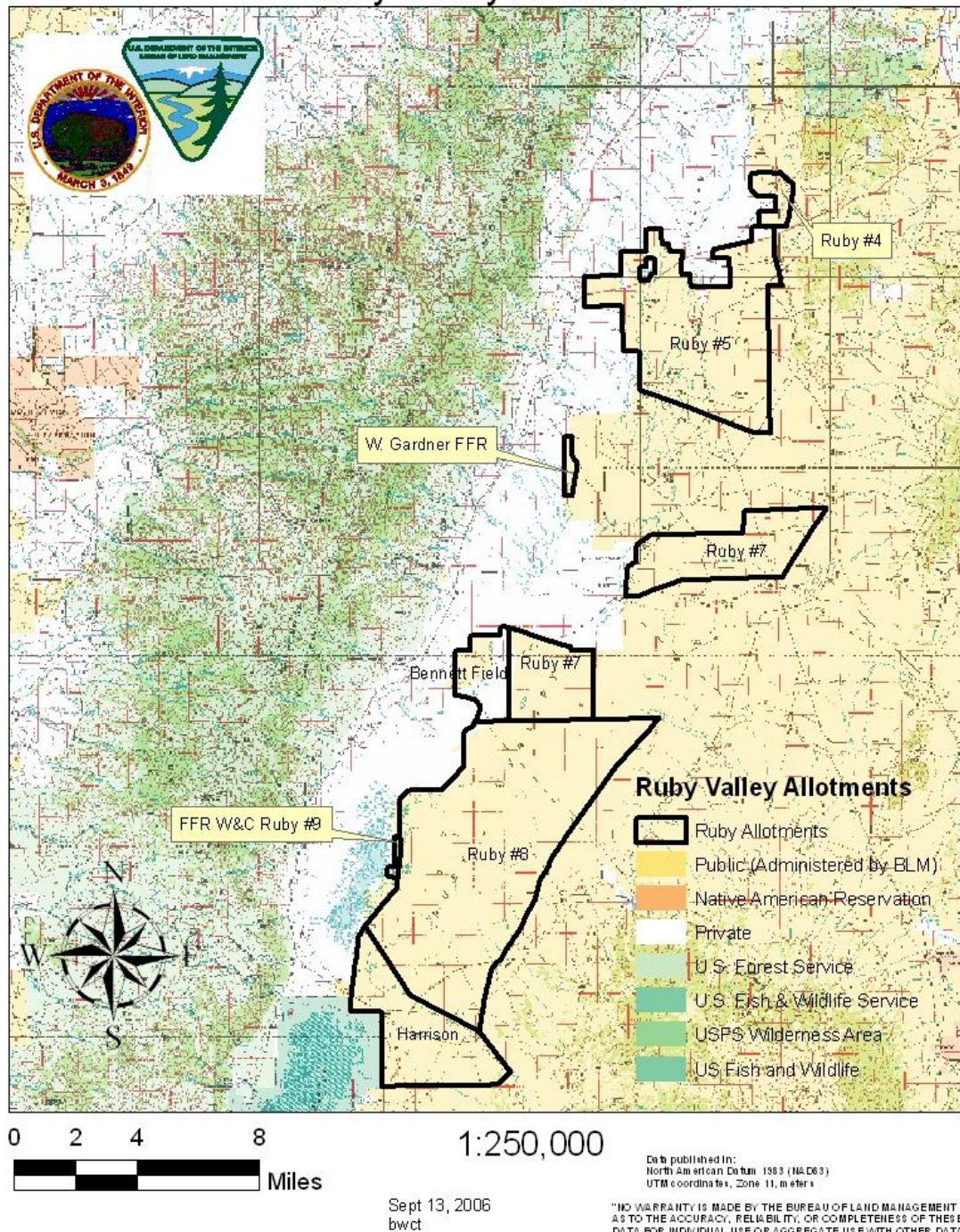
This assessment does not include an assessment of Standard 2 (Riparian and Wetland Sites) or Standard 5 (Healthy Wild Horse and Burro Populations) because there are no riparian or wetland sites, and no wild horse herd management areas in this allotment.

II. Description of the Allotment

Located in southern Ruby Valley, this allotment contains 2,717 acres, of which 1,591 acres are private and 1,125 acres are public. It is grazed by one permittee who holds a grazing permit for a total of 179 AUMs in active grazing preference. Ruby #7 borders the allotment to the east and Ruby #8 borders the allotment to the south.

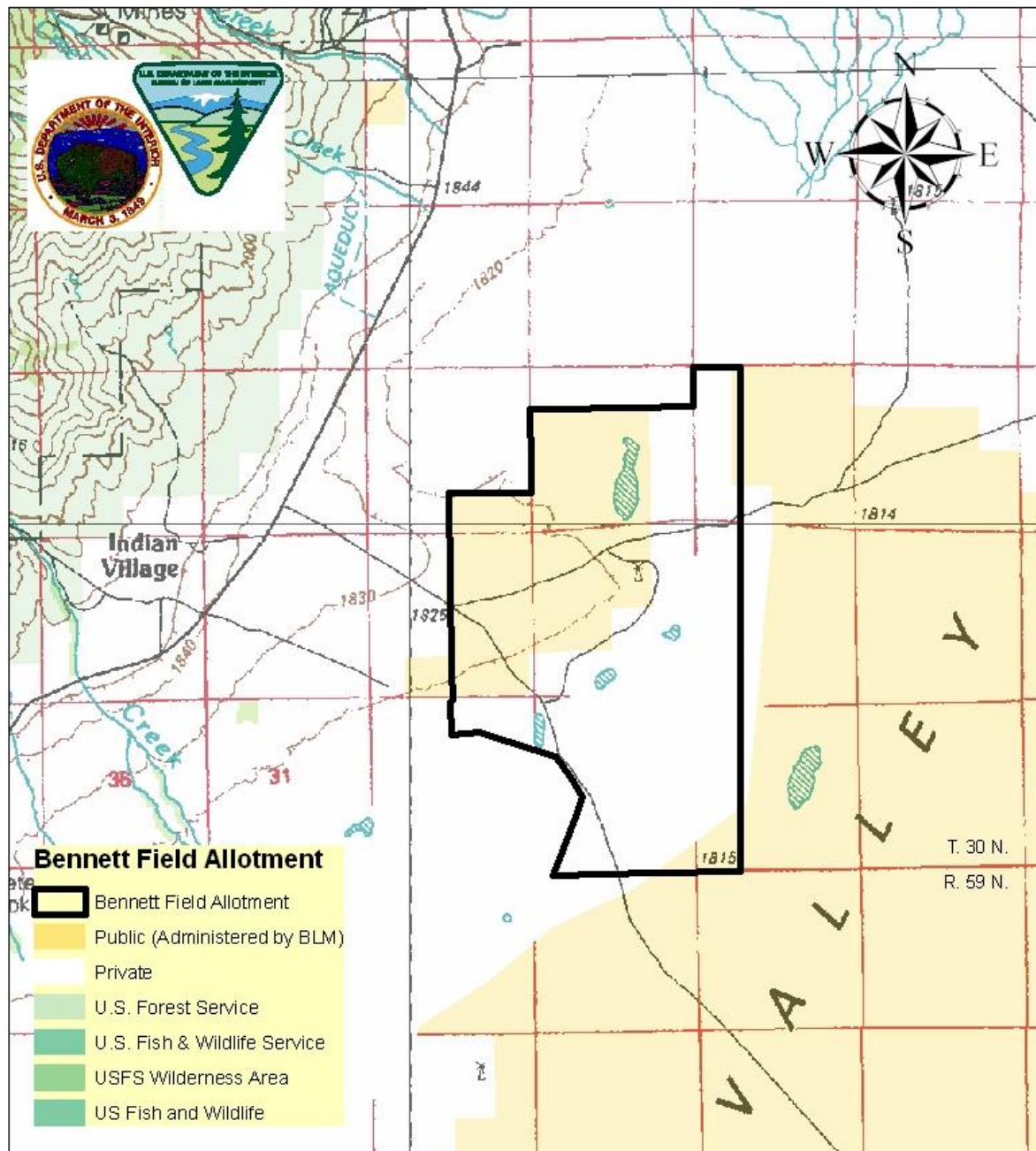
Map 1.

Ruby Valley Allotments



Map 2.

Bennett Field Allotment



0 0.20.4 0.8

Miles

1:50,000

Map published in:
North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)
UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters

Sept 11, 2006
bwct

"NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE
DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA."

The allotment is currently being grazed from 4/11 though 8/25 each year. The allotment is a "C" allotment which means custodial. The criteria which pertain to C allotments are as follows:

Present range condition is not a factor
 Allotments have low resource production potential, and are producing near their potential
 Limited resource-use conflicts/controversy may exist
 Opportunities exist for positive economic return on public investment.
 Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions

The Wells Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary objectives for this allotment are: 1) provide forage to sustain 180 AUMs for livestock grazing; 2.) Manage livestock to maintain present ecological status and trend; 3.) Periodically evaluate the monitoring data for the allotment to reinstate 160 AUMs of suspended non-use when they become permanently available; 4.) Manage rangeland habitat to provide forage for wildlife (antelope 5 AUMs); and 5.) Facilitate big game movements by fence modification.

III. Assessment

A. Indicators and Studies Summary

1. Actual Use Summary 1987 through 2005

Actual Use UX Livestock/Neil McQueary	
Year	AUMs
1987	147
1988	40
1989	260
1990	52
1991	122
1992	54
1993	52
1994	133
1995	326 ¹
1996	180 ¹
1997	240 ¹
1998	254 ¹
1999	260 ¹
2000	128
2001	114
2002	127 ¹
2003	68
2004	52
2005	85
Average	142

¹ Use occurred during the winter and across calendar years but remained in the grazing fee year. The grazing fee year is from March of one year through the end of February of the next year. Example is 3/01/06 to 2/28/07.

Average actual use is 142 AUMs.

2 Key Area Utilization 1987-2005.

No key area has been established in the Bennet Field Allotment	
Key Species: Indian ricegrass , (Oryzopsis hymenoides), Needle and threadgrass (Stipa comata)	
Desired Use: 50%	
Year	Utilization
1987	Not recorded
1988	Not recorded
1989	Not recorded
1990	Not recorded
1991	Not recorded
1992	Not recorded
1993	Not recorded
1994	Not recorded
1995	STCO4 – 50% ORHY – 6%
1996	STCO4 – 11% ORHY – 6%
1997	Not recorded
1998	Not recorded
1999	STCO4 – 37% ORHY – 17%
2000	Not recorded
2001	Not recorded
2002	Not recorded
2003	Not recorded
2005	Not recorded
Average	STCO4 – 33% ORHY – 12%

3. Carrying Capacity Calculations

The carrying capacity calculation for the Bennett Field Allotment will be completed concurrently with the Ruby #8 Allotment evaluation process.

B. Wildlife

1. Terrestrial Wildlife Species including Migratory Birds and BLM Special Status Species

The Bennett Field Allotment in association with the surrounding native Wyoming big sagebrush vegetation may provide habitat for approximately 100 bird species, 70 mammal species, and several reptile and amphibian species that potentially inhabit similar sagebrush habitats throughout the northern Nevada. Additional species are also found in the vicinity of riparian and meadow habitats on a seasonal or yearlong basis. Many of these species are shown in the 2006 Nevada Department of Wildlife's Wildlife Species List for the allotment (Appendix A), and the 1992 BLM Nevada Elko District Bird, Mammal, and Reptile and Amphibian Lists available through BLM Elko Field Office. Some of the species are shown or duplicated in Migratory Birds by Habitat Type list from Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan in Table 1.

The Bennett Field Allotment is located in the southern portion of Ruby Valley, (see attached map). There are no streams or springs within this allotment. The Bennett Field Allotment is predominantly comprised of an alkali floodplain with interspersed sagebrush islands, with vegetation comprised of western wheatgrass, saltgrass, and various species of grasses adapted to the alkali environment. The western boundary is a sandy, upland site with Thurber's needlegrass as the dominant grass species. The entire allotment is identified as mule deer intermediate range (MDI) and the eastern edge as antelope crucial winter habitat. A limited number of mule deer and antelope utilize the allotment as summer habitat and mule deer migrate through during the spring and fall (see map 3).

The western edge and the most southern portions of the allotment are also identified as sage grouse summer habitat. In addition, these southern areas are identified sage grouse winter habitat.

Federally Listed and Candidate species - The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service has identified that the bald eagle (a threatened species) the yellow-billed cuckoo (a candidate species), the peregrine falcon (an endangered species) and the Columbia spotted frog (a candidate species) as species that may occur in the Ruby Valley Allotments (March 9, 2006, File No. 1-5-06-SP-093.). The Nevada Department of Wildlife has supplied a list of species that may occur within the area including the Bennett Field Allotment. This list is not specific to which species are actually likely to occur with the Bennett Field Allotment or those which have been documented within the allotment. The list also included "Locally Extirpated" species, due to the fact that area habitat once could support these species. See Appendix A for this species list. The Nevada Department of Wildlife's (NDOW) 2006 Wildlife Species List for the allotment also includes the endangered California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*).

However, this same list shows these condor and cuckoo species as “locally extirpated.” In addition, there are no known historical California condor site records on the BLM Elko District nor is there any appropriate habitat (cottonwood-willow forest) for yellow-billed cuckoos located within or in close proximity to the Bennett Field allotment. The bald eagle is a migrant and winter resident on the allotment. Suitable winter habitat is widely dispersed on uplands, irrigated lands and riparian areas throughout the Elko District as documented during formal surveys completed through coordination by BLM and the Nevada Department of Wildlife. The peregrine falcon may also be a transient forager through the Ruby Valley but there is no documented nesting habitat within any of the Ruby Allotments. There have been no spotted frog sightings within the Ruby Valley.

Other Special Status Species – There are 35 species designated as Nevada BLM Sensitive Species which potentially use this allotment in association with other habitat areas. See Appendix B for a complete list of these species.

The area around and including the Bennett Field Allotment provides habitat for the following avian Nevada BLM Sensitive Species on a seasonal or yearlong basis: loggerhead shrike, burrowing owls, golden eagles, Swainson’s hawks, ferruginous hawks, ospreys, vesper sparrows, short-eared owls, prairie falcons, black-rosy finches, least bittern, white-faced ibis, Sandhill cranes, and sage grouse.

Sage Grouse

The allotment is within the Ruby Valley Sage Grouse Population Management Unit (PMU) in Northeastern Nevada considered under the Elko Strategy by the Northeastern Nevada Stewardship Group Inc. (NNSG). There is one sage grouse lek (breeding display areas) within the Bennett Field allotment boundary and one reported just outside the western boundary, which would have influence that extends into the allotment itself. All areas of the Bennett Field Allotment potentially provides sage grouse habitat having both big sagebrush and low sagebrush which are required for food and cover. Sage grouse use this allotment primarily as summer and winter habitat. There is also potentially viable nesting/ brood rearing habitat in the Bennett Field allotment as indicated by the presence of lek areas. The allotment’s native salt grassland contains big sagebrush islands which provide forage and cover for sage grouse. These areas were deemed adequate to provide hens with the needed cover and nutritional requirements for breeding activities. Also, the western areas of the allotment adjacent to the Franklin River riparian corridor may provide succulent riparian vegetation needed by juvenile birds.

Sagebrush canopy cover, where it occurs was estimated at 20% to 30% based on data collected in 2002 and field observations in 2006.

Pygmy rabbits

Pygmy rabbits are a BLM Sensitive Species petitioned for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. On May 20, 2005, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced a 90-Day finding in the Federal Register indicating that, “... the petition does not provide substantial information indicating that listing the pygmy rabbit may be warranted. The Finding does not downplay the need to conserve, enhance or protect pygmy rabbit habitat. Pygmy rabbits are found in a variety of vegetation types that include big

sagebrush that are suitable for creating their burrow system. Though no known formal surveys have been completed on the Bennett Field allotment, pygmy rabbits have been reported by BLM personnel on adjacent BLM-administered allotments within the Ruby Valley. The sites were stands of historic or reestablished basin big sagebrush either within ephemeral drainages or on toe-slopes of surrounding highlands.

Bats

Fifteen BLM sensitive bat species have been documented in the Elko District with the potential to occur in the Ruby Valley Allotments. These fifteen are: the Pallid Bat, Townsend's Big-eared Bat, Big Brown Bat, Silver Haired Bat, Western Red Bat, Hoary Bat, California Myotis, Western Small-footed Myotis, Little Brown Myotis, Long-eared Myotis, Long-legged Myotis, Yuma Myotis, Western Pipistrelle, Brazilian Free-tailed Bat, and the Fringed Myotis (Nevada Bat Conservation Group, 2002).

Although no surveys for bats have been conducted, the Ruby Valley area is important for many sensitive bat species. Bats occur in a variety of habitats in eastern Nevada, which include spring riparian areas, canyons, coniferous forests (including juniper), and deciduous forests. Wetlands and surface water associated with springs and Franklin Lake, sagebrush rangelands and artificial structures provide habitat for some or all of these species. The majority of the Bennett Field allotment is relatively open and natural roost sites are marginalized to the pinion/juniper woodlands to the east and the Ruby Mountains to the west. There are numerous structures and homesteads throughout the Ruby Valley where bats can roost on a temporary or permanent bases. Foraging areas are provided on the allotments' native uplands, spring sources and where use could occur in concert with use of the Franklin Lake marshes. Bats could transient forage throughout all but the salt flat areas of the Ruby # 8 allotment as they commute between the woodlands, mountains or artificial structures and the marshes.

Improvement or maintenance of range conditions, including maintenance of some sagebrush cover, would improve foraging habitat conditions for these species of bats as a variety of insects are associated with sagebrush habitats.

Other Game and Non-game Species

There are approximately 100 bird species, 70 mammalian species, and several reptile and amphibian species that potentially inhabit sage brush habitats on the allotment. Additional species are also found in the vicinity of riparian and meadow habitats on a seasonal or yearlong basis. During wet years, waterfowl nest along the river where tall grass is available for nesting cover. Many of these species are shown in the 2006 Nevada Department of Wildlife's Wildlife Species List for the allotment (Appendix A), and the 1992 BLM Nevada Elko District Bird, Mammal, and Reptile and Amphibian Lists available through BLM Elko Field Office.

Raptors

Nineteen raptor species are present in the Elko District with the potential to occur in the Ruby Valley Allotments. Of the nineteen, the following have known nest sites within the District: American Kestrel, Burrowing Owl, Cooper's Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk, Golden Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Northern Goshawk, Prairie Falcon, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, and Long-eared Owl. The Short-eared Owl, Barn Owl, and Northern Harrier may have unconfirmed nesting sites as young of the year have been observed. The Red-shouldered Hawk, Merlin, Gyrfalcon, and the Flammulated Owl are known to forage in the Elko District as of December 2004 (BLM Raptor Listing, 2005).

The Ruby Valley area provides important foraging and nesting habitat for ferruginous and Swainson's hawks, prairie falcons, American kestrels, and golden eagles. The area is also likely used as wintering habitat for the northern goshawk, golden eagle, and bald eagle. The combination of shrub communities overlooking broad valleys, woodlands, and riparian areas associated with springs and Franklin Lake are present in the Bennett Field Allotment area and provide habitat for these species.

Habitat for both short-eared and burrowing owls is present in the Ruby Valley. Short-eared owls are often associated with marshy or grassy areas, while the burrowing owl occupies drier grassland and sagebrush habitats. Burrowing owls nest in underground burrows often excavated by ground squirrels, badgers, and other mammals. Suitable sagebrush habitat for burrowing owls exists within the Bennett Field allotment.

Migratory Birds

On January 11, 2001, President Clinton signed the Migratory Bird Executive Order 13186 titled "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds". It directs executive departments and agencies to take certain actions to further implement the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and to conserve migratory birds. Relative to the Executive Order, the species shown in Table 1 are "priority" migratory bird species that may occur in the habitat types on BLM administered lands. This listing is from the 1999 Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan.

According to the BLM Elko Field Office "Bird List", there are approximately 246 species that could inhabit the Field Office area of jurisdiction on a seasonal or yearlong basis (BLM, 1999). The Ruby Valley Allotments include habitat for some or all of these migratory bird species on a seasonal or yearlong basis. The Nevada Department of Wildlife's (NDOW) 2006 Wildlife Species List indicates all species likely to utilize the habitats present within all the Ruby Valley Allotments. Species more specific to use of Bennett Field Allotment are the following:

Table 1. Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan Elko District Ecotypes

Species	Sage brush	Lowland Riparian	Agri-culture	Species	Sage brush	Lowland Riparian	Agri-culture
Ash-throated Flycatcher		X		Swainson's Hawk	X		X
Gray Vireo				Pinyon Jay			
Juniper Titmouse				Black-throated Gray Warbler			
Scott's Oriole				Western Bluebird			
Bank Swallow		X		Vesper Sparrow	X		
Black Rosy Finch	X			Virginia's Warbler		X	
Burrowing Owl	X			Yellow-breasted Chat		X	
Calliope Hummingbird	X			Southwestern Willow Flycatcher		X	
Cooper's Hawk	X			Prairie Falcon	X		X
Ferruginous Hawk	X		X	Red-naped Sapsucker	X		
Gray Flycatcher	X			Sage Grouse	X		
Lewis' Woodpecker	X			Sage Sparrow	X		
Loggerhead Shrike	X			Sage Thrasher	X		
Blue Grosbeak		X		Bobolink			X
Greater Sandhill Crane			X	Long-billed Curlew			X
White-faced Ibis			X				
Species		Salt Desert Scrub	Wetland	Species		Salt Desert Scrub	Wetland
Ash-throated Flycatcher				Swainson's Hawk			
Gray Vireo				Pinyon Jay			
Juniper Titmouse				Black-throated Gray Warbler			
Scott's Oriole				Western Bluebird		X	
Bank Swallow				Vesper Sparrow			
Black Rosy Finch				Virginia's Warbler			

Burrowing Owl		X		Yellow-breasted Chat			X
Calliope Hummingbird				Southwestern Willow Flycatcher			
Cooper's Hawk				Prairie Falcon			
Ferruginous Hawk				Red-naped Sapsucker			X
Gray Flycatcher				Sage Grouse			
Lewis' Woodpecker		X		Sage Sparrow			
Loggerhead Shrike		X		Sage Thrasher			
Blue Grosbeak				Wilson's Warbler			
MacGillivray's Warbler				Short-eared Owl			
Phainopepla		X		Lucy's Warbler		X	
Orange-crowned Warbler			X	White-faced Ibis			X
Snowy Plover			X	American Avocet			X
Black Tern			X	American White Pelican			X
Clark's Grebe			X	Long-billed Curlew			X
Short-eared Owl			X	Greater Sandhill Crane			X

2. Wildlife Habitat Conditions Monitoring Summary

The area is characterized by native grasslands, riparian vegetation consisting of the Franklin River riparian corridor, agricultural lands and native big sagebrush stands. There are no wildlife habitat key areas established on the Bennett Field Allotment.

The allotment area was visited during the summer of 2006. Shrub canopy cover was not sampled in this area, although ocular observations estimated it to be 20-30%. Though some sage plants were dead or decadent (decadent plants have greater than 50% of crown material dead or dying) the majority of plants were vigorous and healthy. Ocular observations showed grass/forb understory was good (see photos).

Big Game Key Browse – Wyoming big sagebrush age, form class and vitality was in satisfactory condition in 2006.

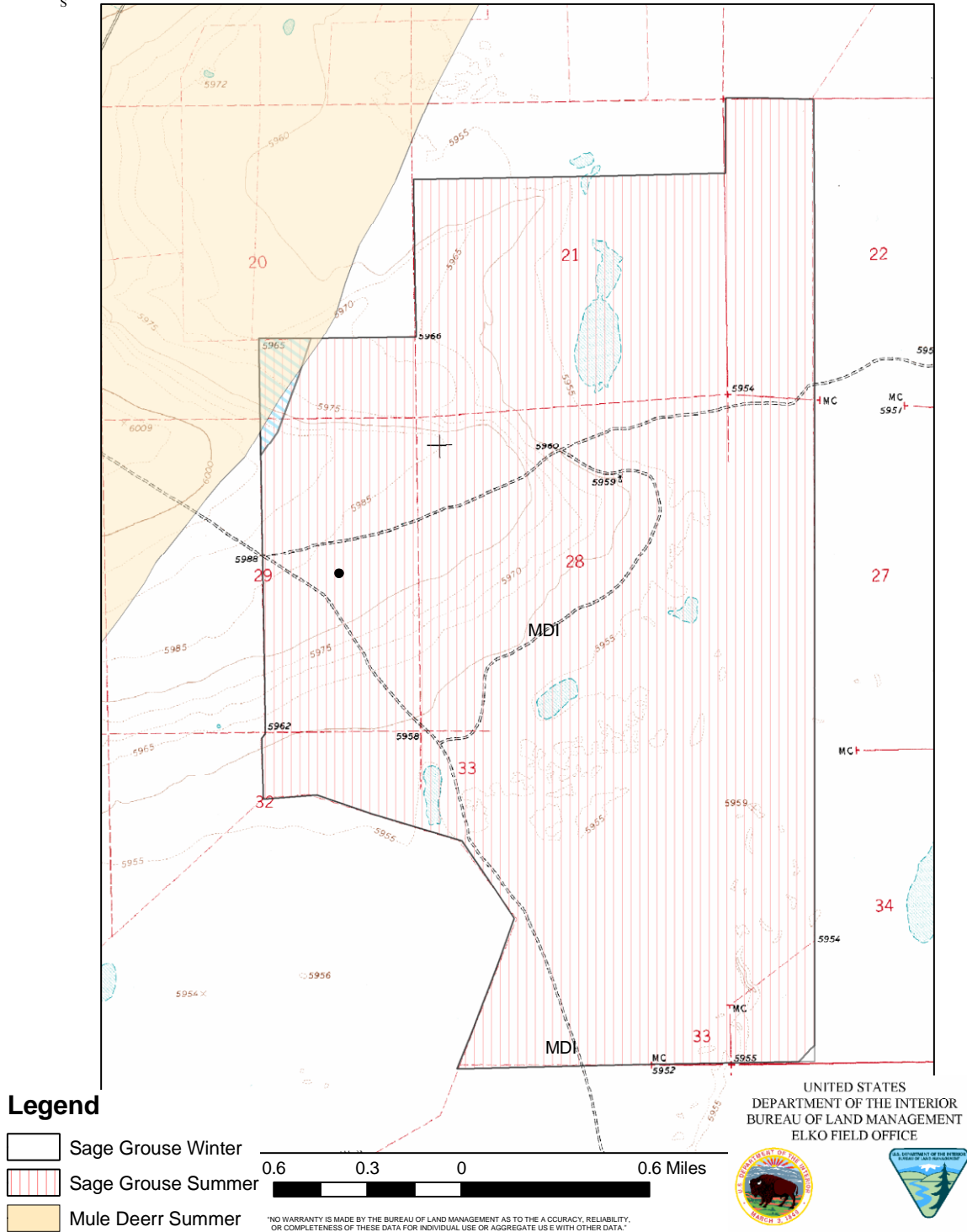
Bennett Field Allotment



Map 3.



Bennett Field Wildlife Data



IV. Conclusions and Determinations

This section draws conclusions and makes determinations regarding:

- A. Progress towards or attainment of the standards for rangeland health, and
- B. Whether livestock management is in conformance with the guidelines, and
- C. Whether existing grazing management or levels of grazing use are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards or conform with the guidelines.

Standard 1. Upland Sites: Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and land form.

This standard is being **met**, and livestock grazing management practices are considered to be in conformance with the guidelines.

Rationale: The dominant soils in the Bennett Field Allotment range from silt loams to very gravelly loams. They are positioned on fan piedmonts and are composed of alluvium derived from limestone, dolomite and other rocks. The soils are shallow over hardpan and well drained.

The vegetative cover required to stabilize soils and ensure appropriate infiltration and permeability rates is being maintained in the allotment.

The utilization objective of 50% use in any single year on native range has been met every year since 1987. Within the native plant community of the Bennett Field Allotment, species diversity is good with good representation of life forms and number of species present. Community structure was observed to have good diversity of height, size and distribution of plants and roots. Plant health and vigor within the native communities is excellent with the majority of the plants productive and alive. Seed production within the native communities observed was good with the majority of seed stalks adequate for stand maintenance

Standard 3. Habitat: Habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics, to provide suitable feed, water, cover and living space for animal species and maintain ecological processes. Habitat conditions meet life cycle requirements of threatened and endangered species.

This standard is being **met**, and livestock grazing management practices are considered to be in conformance with the guidelines.

Rationale: The plant community in the Bennett Field Allotment at this time consists of native salt grasslands, riparian vegetation associated with the Franklin River, agricultural lands and native big sagebrush stands.

The 2006 information shows habitats do exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics and are providing suitable feed, water, cover and living space for mule deer and antelope.

There are no conflicts that prohibit the continued meeting of the standard. The level of livestock use observed in the Bennett Field allotment in 2006 was such as resulted in sufficient residual herbaceous vegetation to provide habitat for wildlife species. The presence of these vegetative attributes, indicate that upland habitat values given the present capability of the allotment supports the attainment of this standard.

Standard 4. Cultural Resources: Land use plans will recognize cultural resources within the context of multiple use.

This standard is being **met**, and livestock grazing management practices are considered to be in conformance with the guidelines.

Rationale: Based on the evaluation of existing information pertaining to range improvements and grazing, cultural resources are being recognized within the context of multiple use management in the Bennett Field Allotment.

Determination

Based on the data presented in this assessment, I have determined that Standards 1, 3 and 4 for rangeland health are being met. As stated above, Standard 2 and 5 do not apply to the Bennett Field Allotment. Existing livestock grazing is in conformance with the guidelines for each standard for rangeland health.

/s/ Bryan K. Fuell Acting for

08/29/2007

SHANE DeFOREST
Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources

Date

Appendix A.

Clover North Ruby BLM Allotments (Snow Water Lake, Warm Creek, Ruby 1-8, West Gardner, Bennett Field, Harrison)

Wildlife Species List

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Birds

Order: *Gaviiformes* (Diver/Swimmers)

Family: *Gaviidae* (Loons)

Common Loon *Gavia immer*

Order: *Podicipediformes* (Flat-toed Divers)

Family: *Podicipedidae* (Grebes)

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*
Horned Grebe *Podiceps auritus*
Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*
Western Grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

Order: *Pelecaniformes* (Four-toed Fisheaters)

Family: *Pelecanidae* (Pelicans)

American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*

Family: *Phalacrocoracidae* (Cormorants)

Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

Order: *Ciconiiformes* (Long-legged Waders)

Family: *Ardeidae* (Bitterns, Herons, Egrets)

American Bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus*
Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*
Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*
Great Egret *Ardea alba*
Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Green Heron *Butorides virescens*
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Family: *Threskiornithidae* (Ibises)

White-faced Ibis *Plegadis chihi*

Family: *Cathartidae* (New World Vultures)

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*(L.E.)

Order: *Anseriformes* (Waterfowl)

Family: *Anatidae* (Ducks, Geese, Swans)

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*
Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens*
Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*
Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*
Trumpeter Swan *Cygnus buccinator*
Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*
Gadwall *Anus strepera*
American Widgeon *Anus americana*
Eurasian Widgeon *Anus penelope*
Mallard *Anus platyrhynchos*
Blue-winged Teal *Anus discors*
Cinnamon Teal *Anus cyanoptera*

Northern Shoveler	<i>Anus clypeata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anus acuta</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anus crecca</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>

Order: Falconiformes (Diurnal Flesh Eaters)

Family: Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, Osprey)

Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaetus leucocephalus</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>

Family: Falconidae (Falcons)

American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>

Order: Galliformes (Chicken Relatives)

Family: Phasianidae (Grouse, Partridge)

Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Greater Sage-Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
C. Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> c. (L.E.)
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>

Family: Odontophoridae (New World Quail)

California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i> (L.E.)

Order: Gruiformes (Cranes and Allies)

Family: Rallidae (Rails, Coots)

Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>

Family: Gruidae (Cranes)

Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>
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Lesser Sandhill Crane

Grus canadensis canadensis

Order: Charadriiformes (Wading Birds)

Family: Charadriidae (Plovers)

Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Semi-palmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>

Family: Recurvirostridae (Avocets)

Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>

Family: Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Phalaropes)

Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>

Family: Laridae (Gulls, Terns)

Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>

Order: Columbiformes (Pigeons and Allies)

Family: Columbidae (Doves)

Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>

Order: Cuculiformes (Cuckoos and Allies)

Family: Cuculidae (Cuckoos and Roadrunners)

Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (L.E.)
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Order: Strigiformes (Nocturnal Flesh Eaters)

Family: Tytonidae (Barn Owls)

Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
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Family: Strigidae (Owls)

Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>

Northern Saw-whet Owl *Aegolius acadicus*

Order: *Caprimulgiformes* (Night Jars)

Family: *Caprimulgidae* (Goatsuckers)

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*
Common Poorwill *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*

Order: *Apodiformes* (Small Fast Fliers)

Family: *Apodidae* (Swifts)

White-throated Swift *Aeronautes saxatalis*

Family: *Trochilidae* (Hummingbirds)

Black-chinned Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri*
Calliope Hummingbird *Stellula calliope*
Broad-tailed Hummingbird *Selasphorus platycercus*
Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*

Order: *Coraciiformes* (Cavity Nesters)

Family: *Alcedinidae* (Kingfishers)

Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*

Order: *Piciformes* (Cavity Builders)

Family: *Picidae* (Woodpeckers)

Lewis' Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*
Red-naped Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*
Downy Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens*
Hairy Woodpecker *Picoides villosus*
Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*

Order: *Passeriformes* (Perching Birds)

Family: *Tyrannidae* (Flycatchers)

Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*
Willow Flycatcher *Epidonax traillii*
Hammond's Flycatcher *Epidonax hammondii*
Gray Flycatcher *Epidonax wrightii*
Dusky Flycatcher *Epidonax oberholseri*
Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya*
Ash-throated Flycatcher *Myiarchus cinerascens*
Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*
Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Family: *Laniidae* (Shrikes)

Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*
Northern Shrike *Lanius excubitor*

Family: *Vireonidae* (Vireos)

Plumbeous Vireo *Vireo plumbeus*
Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*

Family: *Corvidae* (Jays)

Western Scrub-Jay *Aphelocoma californica*
Pinyon Jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*
Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica*
American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Common Raven *Corvus corax*

Family: *Alaudidae* (Larks)

Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*

Family: *Hirundinidae* (Swallows)

Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*
Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina*
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia* (L.E.)
N. Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*

Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>

Family: *Paridae* (Chickadees, Titmice)

Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus griseus</i>

Family: *Aegithalidae* (Bushtits)

Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>
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Family: *Sittidae* (Nuthatches)

Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>

Family: *Certhiidae* (Creepers)

Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
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Family: *Troglodytidae* (Wrens)

Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thyomanes bewickii</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>

Family: *Cinclidae* (Dippers)

American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
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Family: *Regulidae* (Kinglets)

Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>

Family: *Sylviidae* (Gnatcatchers)

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
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Family: *Turdidae* (Thrushes)

Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>

Family: *Mimidae* (Thrashers, Mockingbirds)

Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>

Family: *Sturnidae* (Starlings)

European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
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Family: *Motacillidae* (Pipits)

American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
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Family: *Bombycillidae* (Waxwings)

Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>

Family: *Parulidae* (Wood Warblers)

Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>

Family: *Thraupidae* (Tanagers)

Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
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Family: *Emberizidae* (Sparrows, Towhees, Juncos)

Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>

Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Black-throated Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>
Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca schistacea</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Harris' Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>
Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii</i>
Mountain W-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha</i>
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>

Family: *Emberizidae* (Sparrows, Juncos, cont.)

Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	<i>Junco hyemalis therburi</i>
Dark-eyed Junco (Gray-headed)	<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i>
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>

Family: *Cardinalidae* (Grosbeaks, Buntings)

Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>

Family: *Icteridae* (Blackbirds, Orioles)

Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Scott's Oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>

Family: *Fringillidae* (Finches, Grosbeaks)

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>
Black Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>

Family: *Passeridae* (Old World Sparrows)

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
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Mammals

Order: *Insectivora* (Insect Eaters)

Family: *Soricidae* (Shrews)

Merriam's Shrew	<i>Sorex meriammi</i>
Dusky Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>

Order: *Chiroptera* (Bats)

Family: *Vespertilionidae* (Plainnose Bats)

California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>
Western Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus blossomii</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Western Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>

Family: *Molossidae* (Freetail Bats)

Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>
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Order: *Lagomorpha* (Pikas, Hares, Rabbits)

Family: *Leporidae* (Hares, Rabbits)

White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendi</i>
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>
Mountain Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nuttalli</i>
Desert Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>

Order: *Rodentia* (Rodents)

Family: *Sciuridae* (Squirrels)

Least Chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>
Cliff Chipmunk	<i>Tamias dorsalis</i>
Uinta Chipmunk	<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
White-tailed Antelope Squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>
Townsend's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>
Belding's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beldingi</i>
Wyoming Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>

Family: *Geomyidae* (Gophers)

Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Townsend's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys townsendii</i>

Family: *Heteromyidae* (Kangaroo Rodents)

Little Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>
Dark Kangaroo Mouse	<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>
Ord Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>
Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>

Family: *Castoridae* (Beavers)

American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
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Family: *Cricetidae* (Mice, Rats, Voles)

Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
Canyon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Pinon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>
Desert Woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida</i>
Bushy-tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
Mountain Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>

Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Sagebrush Vole	<i>Lemmyscus curtatus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>
Family: Zapodidae (Jumping Mice)	
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Family: Erethizontidae (New World Porcupines)	
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>

Order: Carnivora (Flesh-Eaters)

Family: Canidae (Dogs)

Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus (L.E.)</i>
Common Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Kit Fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulva</i>

Family: Procyonidae (Raccoons and Allies)

Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>
Common Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>

Family: Mustelidae (Weasels and Allies)

Short-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo (L.E.)</i>
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Western Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>

Family: Felidae (Cats)

Mountain Lion	<i>Felix concolor</i>
Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx (L.E.)</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>

Order: Artiodactyla (Hoofed Mammals)

Family: Cervidae (Deer)

Rocky Mountain Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>

Family: Antilocapridae (Pronghorn)

Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
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Family: Bovidae (Bison, Sheep, Goats)

American Bison	<i>Bos bison (L.E.)</i>
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis Canadensis</i>

Reptiles

Order: Squamata (Lizards, Snakes)

Family: Iguanidae (Iguanas and Allies)

Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>
Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
Greater Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>
Desert Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>

Family: Scincidae (Skinks)

Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
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Family: Teiidae (Whiptails)

Western Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>
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Family: Boidae (Boas, Pythons)

Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
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Family: Colubridae (Solid-toothed Snakes)

Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Striped Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>

Great Basin Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis cantenifer deserticola</i>
Long-nosed Snake	<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>
Western Terrestrial Garter	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
Ground Snake	<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>
Night Snake	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>

Family: Viperidae (Vipers)

Great Basin Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis lutosus</i>
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Amphibians

Order: Anura (Frogs and Toads)

Family: Pelobatidae (Spadefoots)

Great Basin Spadefoot Toad	<i>Scaphiopus intermontanus</i>
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Family: Ranidae (True Frogs)

Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>

Family: Bufonidae (Toads)

Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
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Family: Hylidae (Treefrogs)

Pacific Treefrog	<i>Hyla regilla</i>
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Fish

Order: Salmoniformes

Family: Salmonidae (Salmon and Trout)

Brook Trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
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Order: Scorpaeniformes

Family: Cottidae (Sculpins)

Paiute Sculpin	<i>Cottus beldingii</i>
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Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae (Carps and Minnows)

Chiselmouth	<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i>
Northern Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>
Relict Dace	<i>Relictus solitarius</i>
Longnose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>
Speckled Dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>
Redside Shiner	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>

Family: Catostomidae (Suckers)

Bridgelip Sucker	<i>Catostomus columbianus</i>
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L.E. = Locally Extirpated

Note: This list is a combination of wildlife sight record data and our best effort to predict what wildlife species live in this area in all seasons and under optimum habitat conditions.

*With the exception of the European Starling, House Sparrow, and Rock Dove, all birds are protected in Nevada by either the International Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Endangered Species Act or as game species. Several mammal, reptile, amphibian and fish species are also protected as either game, sensitive, threatened, endangered or priority species. For further information on a species status, visit our web site at NDOW.ORG.

Updated: 5/2006 - Peter V. Bradley - Nevada Department of Wildlife - Elko, Nevada.

APPENDIX B

Birds

Mountain plover (sensitive)
Northern goshawk (sensitive)
Western burrowing owl (sensitive)
Ferruginous hawk (sensitive)
Loggerhead shrike (sensitive)
Golden eagles (sensitive)
Swainson's hawks (sensitive)
Ferruginous hawks (sensitive)
Vesper sparrows (sensitive)
Short-eared owls (sensitive)
Prairie falcons (sensitive)
Black-rosy finches (sensitive)
Sage grouse (sensitive)
Greater Sandhill crane (sensitive)
Osprey (sensitive)
White-faced ibis (sensitive)
Least bittern (sensitive)

Charadrius montanus
Accipiter gentilis
Athene cunicularia hypugea
Buteo regalis
Lanius ludovicianus
Aquila chrysaetos
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo regalis
Chondestes gammacus
Asio flammeus
Falco mexicanus
Leucosticte atrata
Centrocercus urophasianus
Grus canadensis Canadensis
Pandion haliaetus
Plegadis chihi
Ixobrychus exilis

Mammals

Pygmy rabbit (sensitive)
Townsend's big-eared bat (sensitive)
Spotted bat (sensitive)
Brazilian free-tailed bat (sensitive)
Hoary bat (sensitive)
Pallid bat (sensitive)
Silver-haired bat (sensitive)
Western red bat (sensitive)
Big brown bat (sensitive)
Little brown myotis (sensitive)
Small-footed myotis (sensitive)
Long-eared myotis (sensitive)
Fringed myotis (sensitive)
Long-legged myotis (sensitive)
Yuma myotis (sensitive)
Occult myotis (sensitive)
Western pipistrelle (sensitive)
Preble's shrew (sensitive)

Brachylagus idahoensis
Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii
Euderma maculatum
Tadarida brasiliensis
Lasiurus cinereus
Antrozous pallidus
Lasionycteris noctivagans
Lasiurus blossevillei
Eptesicus fuscus
Myotis lucifugus
Myotis ciliolabrum
Myotis evotis
Myotis thysanodes
Myotis volans
Myotis yumanensis
Myotis lucifugus occultus
Pipistrellus hesperus
Sorex preblei